ABSTRACT

Methods and compositions for diagnosis of Bovine Diarrhea (BVDV) are provided. Specifically, a simple, convenient test for accurately diagnosing BVDV is provided, based on secondary gene products determined by subtraction library analysis. The disclosed test is capable of differentiating persistent BVDV infection (PI) from acute infection, and acute infection from vaccinated animals. The disclosed test can be easily conducted in the field by veterinarians or cattle producers.